FOREIGN GOSSIP.

-The Spaniards shout "Oye! oye!" ("Hear! hear!") when using the tele-

lars will clothe an entire family of six ridor unites these rooms to the enpersons for a year.

and let himself in with a latchkey, was afternoon tea. At the top of this picpromptly arrested by a detective and held until identified as a non-dynamiter.

ture is a painting of Sandringham Hall, beneath it the Prince's escutcheon, and six vignets, divided by bronzed and

given by the President of the French occupations and amusements of the Republic cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000 each. About 8,000 guests attend each space between the saloon and the corof the balls, of which two are given ner of the house next to the lime aveevery year.

-Many physicians of small practices in London keep chemist shops, and on certain hours each day see patients, icine for the bagatelle of one shilling of the French and German books, and prescribe, g ve advice and furnish medeach patient.

-The hobby of Abraham Price, well known in England as the "Chester miser," who died recently, was to collect second-hand books. The worthlessness of the collection may be inferred from the fact that about twelve thousand volumes were sold for about

-An amusing incident in connection with the police precautions at the Law Courts happened in London the other quested to show the policeman the contents of his bag. The Judge at once

-M. Louis Godard, the famous French aeronaut, is dead. One of his most memorable expedit ons was the vovage in 1863 from Paris to Hanover, w th the Geant. of which Nadar was The Enormous Quantity of Food Required the Captain, and which had a very perilous descent. During the siege of Paris Godard accomplished several ærial ascents for the government of the defense.

-Nettle cultivation is now being tried in Germany for the sake of the strong fiber. A lady at Langenschwalbach, near Wiesbaden, has made very successful experiments with the weed during the last few months, and has now persuaded several neighboring agriculturists to plant an acre of firstthe quality of the fiber can be im-

-The oldest specimen of pure glass molded lion's head, bearing the name mutton. The day before Christmas I dynasty, in the Slade collection at the period which may be moderately placed as a dead lark or as much as a living at more than 2,000 years B. C., glass tiger. The place was so encumbered was not only made, but made with a with poultry, meat, game and other nothing new even at that time.

A few days after Dickens' death event, made a pilgrimage to Gad's Hill, and as he was having some refreshment at the famous John Falstaff Inn, near at hand, the effusiveness of his emotions prompted him to take the waiter into his confidence. "A great loss, this, of Mr. Dickens," said the pilgr.m. "A great loss to us, sir," replied the waiter, shaking his head, "he had all his ale sent in from his house.

-Leutenant-Colonel Philip Eyre. who lost his life in the battle of Dulka. was once a cierk in the Dublin Postoffice. He was careless in his work. and one day the head of the department angrily told him he never would earn his salt as a clerk. "What shall I do, then?" asked Eyre. "Better go tons of foreign meat, 26,798 tons of and enlist. You'd make a good tarcame strolling in leisurely. "Well, sir," demanded the enraged chief, "expla'n why you were absent without leave yesterday." "Oh, I took your advice and enlisted. Thought I'd just call in and bid you all good-by."

SANDRINGHAM.

The Country Home of the Prince and

Our simpler task is to give our readers some idea of the surroundings of the Prince of Wales and his family, when in the country quarters of which south of it lie the parishes of West Newton, Appleton and Rabingley, and between it and the sea Sandringham, away after a certain time regardless of Warren and the village of Wolferton, loss. I have visited these stores. Their stitutes the estate. A chain of hills Hazlam engines, was almost S berian. runs from north to south between Wolferton and Sandringham, commanding on one side the rich marsh meadows dotted with cattle, and on the other the wild and picturesque heath broken by plantations. Sea, heath, hill and woodland combine with wellordered villages to give the estate the charm of variety, The principal gate by which Sandringham is entered-a -opens onto an avenue of large limes, ending at but not faced by the house. A special and charming feature of this avenue is that it forms part, not of the park, but of the garden. The house stands east and west; the east front with broad gravel space before the principal door, looking on the lawn. walks and shrubberies. Beyond the west garden and stretching southward is the park, which is surrounded by a wall, and within or closely adjacent are some well-built and pleasant houses, including the parsonage and the residence of the Controller of the househeld and other officials. A lake lately made near the center of the park is overhung with trees, and crowned by a center island. Another pretty lake adorns the west garden, while one of the broad shrubbery walks on the opposite side of the house winds between rare pines and garden shrubs to the spacious stables, near which are a long series of kennels for rare dogs collected from var.ous countries, while two big black bears in a pit hard by attract the notice of every stranger. On the east side of the house is the kitchen garden with its excellent ranges of fruit houses and glazed walls, and beyond are the Princess' dainty dairy and the home

Many of the oaks in the park are fine old trees which for centuries have defied the wintry blasts which are so trywith the past. The present house, to go out without a mask to prevent which occupies the same site and losing the nose or ears.

has the same aspect, is a good-looking red brick house, with white stonework windows of modern form, and a picturesque, irregular outline. A suite of drawing rooms faces the -In Porto Rico an outlay of two dol- lake and parterres, and a broad cortrance hall. A beautiful colored draw-—The new English Postmaster-Gen-eral, having gone down to his office saloon with its illustrious inmates at -It is estimated that the grand balls green branches of foliage, represent the day. Two libraries occupy the chief nue. Cheerful windows light up the interiors, which are models of comfort and good arrangement, and on the shelves are to be found a choice collection of standard English works, many some English county histories, which are almost as little studied as bluebooks, though affording an almost equal amount of useful information.

What we have said will suffice to show that the Sandringham estate is a model one and the houses of the laborers might well be imitated elsewhere. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, approached through the garden by an avenue of old trees, is of the late perpendicular style, with battlements round the walls and tower, and stands day. One of the Judges was stopped at the entrance in Carey street and reper, wife of the Hon. Spencer Cowper, to commemorate their only child, but has acquiesced and was then allowed to been much beautified since the castle came into the Prince of Wales' hands -Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON MARKETS.

to Supply the Wants of Londoners. Last year in Billingsgate alone and its neighboring streets over 146,000 tons of fish were landed. In much less time than it would take a lady to fix herself for an afternoon call I have seen the contents of fields and fields of potatoes and cabbages unloaded in Covent Garden. The Monday before Christmas 2,139 tons of beef, representing a herd of about 6,519 bullocks, were class wheat land with nettles, to see if | hooked in the Smithfield market, and on the following day, a Tuesday, I had a capital luncheon on board the Elderslie, a steamship just arrived from New bearing anything like a date is a little | Zealand with 25,000 carcasses of prime of an Egyptian King of the eleventh was loafing in the Leadenhall market, an ungrudging bazaar, where, accord-British Museum. That is to say, at the ing to your fancy, you can get as little skill which shows that the art was provisions that the difficulty of the buyers to get at the sellers was only equalled by the impossibility of the latan Englishman, deeply grieved at the ter to sally on the former. A Spanish Ambassador once told Charles II. that more provisions were sold in that mart than in all Spain. I bet that if the Queen would kindly take the present Spanish representative round the same place her Majesty would probably hear the same speech.

The Englishman lives very well when he can, and always wastes. I speculate that twice the actual population of London, if it were Dutch, would live here luxuriously on what is hardly sufficient for its present inhabitants.

Long has England ceased to produce enough food for her children. In an average year, say 1883, the London central markets sold 181,029 tons of English meat and as much as 42,884 which were from the United States. get." Next day Eyre did not put in an Each year the proportion of foreign appearance, but late on the second meat landed here increases. The full official report for the year 1884 has not been published, but I know that Australia and New Zealand have, during that vear, sent over here no less than 686, 185 carcasses of mutton. The American trade, which has been dull for a little while, is looking up again, and those interested will no doubt hear with pleasure that the private company, principally composed of salesmen havng their stores at Smithfield Market. which had built hard by some cold-air stores for the keeping of all perishable provisions, are considerably extending them. These stores can already take in from 800 to 900 tons of meat, and he is so fond. Sandringham is rather will soon be capable of sheltering more than three miles from the sea; double that quantity. Salesmen will, therefore, be able to keep the meat as long as they can get a remunerative price these variations are an essential elefor it, instead of having to throw it which, with a part of Dersingham, con- temperature, kept down by splendid The charges for renting them is two and one-half pence per week for e ght pounds, which is cheap, and lower

January 25, 1885, the United States and Canada had landed 75,220 sacks of January 25, 1885, 309 cwts. of American cheese were unshipped in the port of London, exclusive of consignments fine specimen of modern wrought iron by rail. The American cheese is in great favor in this country. No cantankerous gourmet is able now to point to the least difference between the foreign article and the best English Cheddar, and it is just three pence cheaper per pound. Many London houses take nothing but American cheese. The national product is losing much ground. In one week alone in July last, Mr. Lovell, of the great firm of Lovell, & Christmas, West Smithfield, tells me that he has sold 7,000 American cheeses. He kindly takes me into his enormous cellars, which can easily accommodate 20,000 boxes of the article, and explains that he never procures any other. - London Cor. N. Y. Sun.

rates are granted for larger quantities.

In one week only, the week ending

-W. B. Clarke and R. A. Bullock. mountain climbers, made an ascent of may be for a time unconscious of King's Ravine, N. H., recently. The | them, and some are rarely conscious snow-drifts were high, the pocket ther- of anything else. The great work of mometers marked zero, and the wind the world is done under the pressure of blew at the rate of seventy-five miles these burdens and by reason of them. an hour. Their successful trip was the George Eliot says: ."I believe that first winter ascent ever made to the almost all the best books in the world ravine. They came down on snow- have been written with the hope of getshoes with such rapidity that a shep-herd dog, their only companion of the that Homer sang his immortal songs, kind, was put to his mettle to keep at and for bread that many a song, merry their heels. Mr. Clarke is a member of the Appalachian Club, and he, as well For bread or its equivalents we fight ton Journal.

-The Boston Journal of Chemistry says that in January, 1874, the thering in the Eastern counties. The deer says that in January, 1874, the theradd much to the beauty of the park, mometer at Jakoutsk. Eastern Siberia, while in the plantations, which at once registered 101.8 degrees below zero, shelter and embellish the roads in the and in the same country a staff surgeon neighborhood of the house, the bird had known it to be eight degrees coldcherry and wild crab peep out from be- er. Mercury in that region is solid for hind the firs and cross the silver stems hours at a time, and can be worked of the beech trees. The old manor with a hammer like lead; iron is brittle house was pulled down in 1869, be- like glass, and is useless; even fire ing alike inadequate for the require- itself seems to freeze, for the gases ments of the royal household, and so which feed it lose their heat. During modernized as to have no associations | the winter of 1819-20 it was impossible



THE OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

attracting the attention of not only the miles as mentioned above. The name watomie tribes of Indians; on the south Territory. From that point a stage people of the West but also the Na- Oklahoma was given the country by by the Canadian River, and on the In order to reach it it is necessary to was introduced into Congress some thus described is about sixty miles on a At that point the road passes out of the boundary on the South is the Canadian | through.

Herewith is presented a map of the [that its dimensions have been reduced | on the east by the reservations of the | Kansas City is by railroad to Caldwell, Oklahoma country which is just now to one thousand eight hundred square Pawnee, Iowa, Kickapoo and Potta- on the northern border of the Indian tional Government. The country in Colonel Boudinot, a Cherokee, and sigquestion has an extent of about one nifies, in the language of that tribe, and Arapahoe Indians. thousand eight hundred square miles. "the home of the red man." A bill

River, on the north the Cimarron Oklahoma, as may be seen from the east and west. The total area com- kansas River being crossed at about River, on the west the reservation of map, occupies a position nearly in the prises one million eight hundred half the way. The country shown the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It center of the Indian Territory. In and eighty-seven thousand acres, upon the map is what remains unoccuoriginally embraced nearly five thou- general it may be defined as bounded or over five hundred thousand pied of the cessions made by the Semisand square miles of territory, but var- on the north by the Cherokee strip of acres more than the area of the State noles and Creeks to the United States

ious reservations have been set off, so land lying west of the Arkansas River; of Delaware. The nearest route from under the treaties of 1866.

road and cattle trail runs down the west by the reservation of the Cheyenne | west side of the Oklahoma country to Fort Reno, which is about three-fourths The territory within the boundaries of the way down the western border.

go from the borders of Kansas one years ago to establish a Territorial line running through its center north Oklahoma country on its way to Fort hundred and twenty miles westward Government in the Indian country to and south, and about forty miles east Sill. From Caldwell to the north line through the Cherokee country. Its be called Oklahoma, but the project fell and west, except in the Northern part, of the Oklahoma country is about where it overreaches considerably both sixty miles, the Salt Fork of the Ar-

FLORIDA. The Advent Into and Capture of the Land by the Commercial Yankee. The Yankees, who came hither originally for health or to escape the rigors over it, remembering that the bale of a gether as promiscuously as the varied of Northern winters, are now coming door, but this does not prevent them they may to gather two dollar fruit comfort swiftest goers and comers. It is not cottage, reasonable that a person who can pick

are well treated, pretty generally wellfor it; and in the interval of the pastime
to-do and, I must do them the credit of
he will entertain you by telling you all
larger fort at York redoubt, in close | thors, who think that the world needs saying, well behaved. About one-half he knows and a great deal he doesn't of their number are Episcopalians, know.—Cor. St. Louis Republican. proximity to the present one, upon to know what they have to teach conwhich will be placed several guns of cerning the duty and destiny of man the largest caliber.

-By a ludicrous mistake of the copy-

—Scientists claim that eigarette-smoking leads to idiocy. Another in-stance of getting the cart before the horse.—Philadelphia Call.

PITH AND POINT.

-A writer in a current magazine describes the railbird, stating that he is found in the Southern States. fails to mention that it is occasionally seen in the North and West, where has his feathers fastened on with tar Marathon Independent.

-"Here's a musical salesman advertised for. Why don't you apply, Ned?'
"I? Why, I'm not musical." "Per haps not; but I notice that you can blow your own horn, you're familiar with the bars, your remarks are full of slurs, you're always giving notes, and all the rest."—Hotel Gazette.

-Young ladies at a certain Western college are taught how to make bread. When they graduate they are known as college-bread women, and are in great demand with housekeepers.—

Burlington Free Press. -Stern parent-"Here, my son, what is this? You were not at school all last week." Astonished boy—"How do you know?" Indignant father— "Your teacher told me so." Wary boy—"Did he see me?" Wrathful pa-pa—"No, not once." Triumphant boy—"Then how does he know J wasn't there?"—Exchange.

-"A scientific Frenchman says he has discovered a process for making artificial brains," said Mrs. Wigglesworth, looking from the paper she was reading. "Artificial brains!" sniffed Mr. Wigglesworth, scornfully; "that's just like those nonsensical Frenchmen -always fooling away their time making something artificial. What I want is real brains—none of your make-be-lieve nonsense." Mrs. Wigglesworth, as she resumed her paper, demurely murmured that she had noticed it, too, but she never should have dared to speak of it herself. And Mr. Wiggles-worth rubbed his head in a dazed sort of fashion and wondered if he really had expressed himself just as he mean to. - Rockland Courier-Gazette.

ABOUT BOOKS.

The Literature of 1884 and Deductions

Therefrom. We find in the Publishers' Weekly, the following very interesting tabulated statement of the publications of 1884, as compared with the books issued in 1883:

 Law
 397

 Theology and Religion
 375

 Juvenile Books
 331

 Education, Language
 197

 Poetry and Drama
 184

 Medical Science Hydrica
 211

It is very remarkable that in a year so bad for trade generally as the last was, there should have been an increase of nearly twenty per cent. in the number of new books published, as compared with the year immediately previous, which was one of much more prosperity in other departments of industry. But it must not be inferred that because more books were pubished, 1884 was a more profitable year for the book trade.

It was instead a very unsatisfactory rear, and, although no publishing nouses of importance came to grief, it showed decreased profits. The number of new books published may be greater, and yet the total of books sold may be less. Beside, the trade was suffering from a cause that has for several years past tended to impair its prosperity, which was before injuriously affected by a custom of giving discounts to retail dealers so great as to enable them to sell books much below their advertised prices.

The great cause of the trouble is the publication of reprints and translations of past and contemporary English. French and German fict on at ten and twenty cents each. Formerly such books brought fifty cents and a dollar, and the pront on them was large, for they supplied a large part of the demand for reading, three-fourths of which is for novels. Now the profits are insignificant at the prevalent prices unless the editions sold are immense; and houses which make a spec alty of issuing such cheap literature draw off business from the general trade. The native novelists also suffer, for, as a rule, publishers are afraid to touch their work, no matter how good it may be, when copyright stories must come in competition with reprints selling for a few cents each.

The works of fiction published were, of course, chiefly foreign; and, probably, of the native nove s not a few were issued at the expense and risk of their authors, who could not get their books before the public in any other way. Those who knew most about the subject as, for instance, the experts of our great publishing houses, say that never before was the number of manuscript novels of exceptional merit in their hands so large as it is now. But the state of the book market is such as to deter publishers from venturing to risk money on them They find that the public have grown so accustomed to cheap literature that they hesitate about giving more than twenty-five cents for a novel, unless it comes from some native author of extraordinary popularity.

It is a bad, a very bad time, for the American novelist who has not already won his spurs; and were it not for the magazines and the fore gn market, even the men of great reputation would fare pretty poorly. At the best, the average yearly gains of even the most successful native novelist are much less than they are commonly supposed to

The table shows that works devoted to specialties are published with especial confidence. If they are well selected, their sale is sure, though it may be limited, and the prices can be made remunerative. For instance, next to fiction the largest number of publications in a single branch of literature were those devoted to the law. Then followed theology and rel gion, books in -The military authorities at Halifax, regard to which are issued in great numbers by societies supported by These authors' books, as they are called in the trade, are very numerous, and doubtless the totals in the table above

are much increased because of them. As it is now, periodicals excepted, the most profitable and the surest business investments of the publisher are those he makes in works of the more serious and more expensive kind. Novels and miscellaneous books are doubtful things to touch .- N. Y. Sun.

PRESSURES.

The Burdens Which Rest on Mankind From the Cradle to the Grave. The text books tell us that a man of usual size moves about unconscious that he sustains a constant load of over three thousand pounds, or more the body, its existence then becomes very manifest. The barometer shows us that this pressure constantly varies having its daily maximum and minimum and its "high" and "low," and ment in making predictions about the weight of fifteen tons, and to carry on to us. our business and pursue our pleasures the mercury in either the thermometer or barometer. When these atmosvivors, when the evclone is past, gather flour in London. In the week ending | themselves and the fragments that reof what is left," and build again the waste places.

The great harvests of the world are gathered in climates subject to constant and wide variations of atmospheric pressure and of heat and cold. The fields that next summer will be green with growing grain are now covered with a soft mantle of fertilizing snow and swept by wind and storm.

We can not estimate the weight of

"trouble" to which "man is born," as presses upon us in every direction from cease to breathe. We give it various names-pain, sickness, disappointment, sorrow, hunger, poverty, ignorance, death and whatever else may be included in the "ills of life," These burdens press on some more than others, and on all with varying weight. Some s his comrades, lives in Boston.—Bos-our daily battles. "Fame, that last infirmity of noble minds," incites some "to scorn delights and live laborious days," but the masses of mankind are compelled to industry and achievement only by the pressure of want in some one of its everyday forms. And yet how we all dream of getting out from under

> this constant pressure! How to adjust ourselves to the varyour problem. At times we may avoid them, as we shield ourselves from the wind; at times we may protect ourselves against them, or prop ourselves so that they do not seem so heavy, even while we bear them. We need to learn how to sail into the even of the learn how to sail the cathedral tenters service and are the cathedral tenters service and the tenter service in the tenter of the learn how the tenter in the tenter of the t learn how to sail into the eye of the as many negroes in attendance as be obliged to buy butter?"

wind, tacking now and then, yet keep- whites on each occasion; and I must ing straight on our course; how to confess that with all my efforts carry the enemy by a flank movement | to limit my attention to the very interwhen we are unable to attack him in esting services, they were somefront; to divide and conquer; to go what marred by the novel sight of round the mountain when we can't go whites, blacks and mulattoes mixed to-

that we need not be crushed.

When the mariner sees a storm approaching he reefs his sails and puts out to sea, where he will have plenty of we can that of air, but like the air it of its power to hurt us by holding ourour course, avoiding those reefs and selves aforetime liable to be stranded. -N. Y. Tribune.

BERMUDA.

The Singular Inhabitants of an Isolated Island. The population is about fifteen thousand, two-thirds black and one-

and sturdy supporters of the establish-ment. I attended a children's service

pail measures the same in a horizontal colors in a Bermuda flower garden. It with commercial intent. They are than fifteen tons. If this pressure is as in a vertical position; to wait a is complained that the negro men will cutting down the forests along the partially removed from one surface of favoring moment when the pressure not work any more than absolute ne- Gulf coast and cutting up the logs into lets up a little, and then push our way cessity compels them to, and, when lumber. They are draining the vast forward, all the time keeping our souls | they do, it takes three to do the task of | areas of swamp land, and have comin equipoise—that most difficult of all one. One of my daily recreations is menced "raising cane" on the drained keepings to learn. It comforts us to sitting on the piazza of the Princess land in a very practicable sort of a know that nothing but what is common | Hotel and watching the unloading of a | way. They are planting orange groves happens to us, common in all ages and cargo of ice from a brigantine from and improving the methods of orange to every people. It comforts us to see Bath, Me. The work is in charge of culture, and they are gradually attainhow burdens nobly borne have been as negroes. The vessel lies alongside the ing to a monopoly of active businessweather. We learn more or less well wings to lift others heavenward, and ice-house on shore, and her deck is just buying, selling, building railroads, to adjust ourselves to this fluctuating we can but trust they will prove such about on a level with the ice house steamboating, and doing whatever We may learn lessons of courage from rigging up a complicated ar- where they sow one dollar seed. with but slight regard to the height of and hope from "calm and patient na- rangement by which every block of ice The thrift and prosperity of the newture," from the lives of great men who of one hundred pounds weight must be comers have visibly added to the thrift have struggled with adversity, and handled by eight men and a horse. As and prosperity of the earlier, hardier pheric pressures become violent and what great men and women have not? a rule, however, the habits of the col- settlers. They have distinctly mended destructive, as they often do, causing and rest our hearts on Him who hold- ored people here leave little to find their pace to keep step with Northern death and devastation, then the sur- eth the winds in His fists, and the sea fault with. They are unusually intel- activity. But it must not be supposed in the hollow of His hand. When by ligent, respectful and polite to stran- that Florida will ever be converted communion with great thoughts our gers, orderly and temperate. Very few into a new Yankee land. On the conmain together and consider "the value | souls are filled with courage and seren- of them possess the requisite property | trary, the invaders from the North who ity and hope, we become insensible to qualification for voting for members of come here to live every year take on external pressures, balancing that with- the local council-three hundred dol- more and more the appearance and out us by that within, If this relief is lars-but none are poor enough characteristics of the natives. It is not denied us, we can then try and rise to suffer. There is an utter ab- given to man to shape the weather. above that which weighs us down; sence of the squalor and filth but the weather does shape the man. there is always some way to escape so | that we are accustomed to associate | The invincible sunshine and the warm, with poverty. The humblest negro compulsive rains soon have their influ-habitation in Bermuda is an ence on the going and coming of the abode of neatness and -a whitewashed coral room. So we, when we sectrouble on with a little yard embellished with his breakfast from an orange tree and the way to us, may often rob it of much roses and banana-stalks, or, if in the gather a dinner of bananas should decountry, a similar cottage in the midst velop the energy of a differently situselves in readiness to meet it fearlessly of onion beds and potato patches. ated person who must plant his potatoes the time we cry our first cry till we and, if possible, to make it bear us on Negroes, almost exclusively, are the and hoe and dig them before he can cease to breathe. We give it various our course, avoiding those reefs and watermen; they own the boats and have the pleasure of eating them. So shallows on which we have found our- catch the fish. The regulation sailboat the Northerner who comes down here here is a light, buoyant, cedar built and builds him a house the first month craft, with a large leg-of-mutton sail of his stay, and plants his grove the and jib-far more graceful and jaunty next, gradually finds himself falling than the business-like boom and gaft into the slip-shod ways. His fences sail that prevails on our Atlantic coast. The negro boatman manages his craft freshly painted; his walks are negwith coolness and dexterity; he knows lected; his garden goes to weeds; and every passage, nook, headland and he and his wife and his children settle rock in the island; he knows the shaded into the easy untidiness which befits third white. Both colors are English, holes where angel-fish, hog-fish and the latitude. It is the latitude which the blacks quite as pronounced so as groapers abound, and the little reefs governs. If the Mayflower had landed the whites. The Bermuda darky says and beaches where shells are to be at St. Augustine, instead of Plymouth "cawn't" with as emphatic and marked hunt up one of these African owners have been sooner exterminated; but a broadness of pronunciation as a of a smart, trim little boat and tell him the Yankee developed on the meager cockney, and all his manners and de- you want to go fishing, you may trust and stony soil of New England would portment are based on the most im- all the rest to him; he will take you on have been a non-existent personage. proved English model. A thorough- a spanking little sail through a wilder- Cor. Philadelphia Record. bred Bostonian is not more accurate, ness of charming islets and along wave-worn coral coasts to a secluded successful, and diverting in his English fishing ground, where you are sure of N. S., have been examining the fortifiimitations than a Bermuda negro. They a day's sport, with something to show cations defending the harbor, and it churches. Many such works are also

-An entry in Washington's diary,